### Ensinese Natices.

LAGE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!-300 pairs

ABDUL MESID, SULTAN OF TURKEY .- One of our ARBUL MEJID, SULTAN OF TRIKET,—ORDO OF visit Consenting for in streamship indians. Thursday, and visit Consenting ple and present to the above personage the accept views of Washington's tends at Mount Vernon, Washing cak, and all the principal public buildings in Washington and York, with a beautiful surreaccept instrument, inside with y York, with a beautiful surreaccept instrument, inside with y with a propriate emplemental arranges. Mr. M., while in Emiliating the acceptance of the property of the prop

MM.ODZONS.—The wonderful perfection to which

THE DOUBLE ICE-WATER PETCHERS-With the new double store, the new double less water Pitchers, and double the amount of former patronage. I am employing my time with the single object of hemeting my castomers, without see least inclination to join in the chant of "Dourte, double, toil and tromble."
PLATED GOODS and BRITANNIA WARE for sale, wholesale and retail, at the heat prices in the city, by Lucius Harr, Not 4 and 6 Berlitz still.

PIANOS. - Pianos of six or eight of the most celebra-

SEWING MACHINES-THE LAST CAUTION .- All SEWING MACHINES made by other manufacturers directly infringe one, and some of them several, of our patents, and those who use them will be prosecuted unless they shall stones procure from us a Bornes. Baving settled with Mr. Hewe, our Machines are now earlihouts a shedow of adverse claim, and at the old-catablished prices. About the superprity of our Machines, both in contrivance and worknownship, there never has been any dould,

RIDING-WHIPS .- Just received from France a splen-

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the treatment of

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the treatment of CHILLS and FEVER is resulting from the admirable preparation known in Desertance 3 ANTI-PERIODIC, or FEVER AND AGEN PHALS. It is a remark stateless, seemiles and thoughty effectual. In produces no nesteen, distribution of the claims, simply refers to the remarkable currs which it is daily effecting. Physicians pracrated by the Clergy bayli for distribution smong the people; the Poor pronounce it the chespat, that where it once gains a footing it appered all other remaines.

Rest the following, which are smong thousands of currs that have been effected since May leat, and particulars of which are daily being too worded to the proprietor:

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

M. C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., July 3, 1854.

M. C. D. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., N. J., JULY 3, S. M. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., P. July 1, S. M. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., P. July 1, S. M. M. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., P. July 1, S. M. M. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., P. July 1, S. M. M. DESALEAN PROPRET, BERGER CO., P. July 1, S. M. M. DESA

and by Gilbert, Wenz & Co. No. 171 North 2d at , fhila wholesale agents; and at retail by Ring corner Stand Johnet., Chombie, corner Breadway and 14th at; corner Bowery and Grand-st. Shildden, corner Bower, and Grand-st. Shildden, Corner Bower, Charles Charles, No. 152 Oliverst. Hur. Ho. 12 West Broadway; Berrian, No. 176 Grand-st. William Mrs. HAVE, No. 175 Bitton-st. Brooklyn; Janks W. Sairrist, Brooklyn; Thomas J. HAYE, No. 155 Atlantic-st., Brooklyns, Thomas J. HAYE, No. 155 Atlantic-st., Brooklyns, Sairrist, Grand-st., Jersey City. Order the trade may be addressed to C. D. Despier, New-Branawich that the control of the cont More Testimony from Wisconsin and Indiana in fa-

More Testimenty from Wisconsin and Indians in tavor of the Great Resonstive, Hooveland's Greans Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Lackson, Philadesphia.

They are universally acknowledged to be superior to any other
medicine one before the public for the cure of Liver Complaint,
Dyspopsia, Jennetice, Nerrous Deblity, Phaesas of the Kidneys, and
all classes raising from a disordered Liver and Stomach.

Holden, K. mp. & Co., Janeaville, Wh., Sept., 1851, said: "Your
German Bitters are deservedly poundar here, and among all the prepared medicines on our shelves, none have we sold which have given
the actifaction of Hoddens's German Bitters." June, 2, 1832, they
said: "We recommend them as an invaluable spring and summer
medicine."

said. "We recommend them as an invainable spring and summer medicine."

Inchalfield, Eaq., Lowell, Dedge Co., Wis., Nov. I. 1251, said.
Over a year aga I sant some money to you from Gandal, and received a time of year German Bitters white I used, and found a year relief from My health has improved to said a degree that I am again able to attend to my business. A large number of dyspeptics in this neighbor hood have had to send to Milwaukee for the medicine. An agency here could sell large quantities, as I know it to be a sure out."

"Dr. SLEMONS—Sir: Please send me the other two hoteles of Hoodand's Graman Bitters, prepared by Pr. C. M. Jackson, agreemble to our engagement. I have received more benefit from what I have taken, put them all together.

"Respectfully years, than from any and all other medicines I have taken, put them all together.

"For sate in New York by A. & D. SAINS, NS. 109 Falton at; C. H. Ring, No. 122 Breadway, HAVILAES, HARRAL & RELEKY, NO. 29
Wetremed; Boyto & Pault, No. 140 Chambers et; C. V CLICKENER & Co., No. 31 Hareleyst, OLOGIY, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127
Maiden-iner, Mrs. HAYER, BROOKLYN, and by druggists and dealers of medicine avery where.

ROUBETEN. GUNTERNE.—Having experienced to be beneficial effects of Malanes seed by the Lark Fills, I take great pleasure in remembing them to the publis. I feel warrained in asying that are a certain cure for liver complaints and all billous discusses, no ter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with Areasted discusses for over two years, and oh! how thankful! am ter how difficult or long standing. I myself was affired with this dreaded disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful! I am that I beard of these pils. I purchased of one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely careal. I wently believe but for Dr. M'Laxe's Javen Pill. I handed now be in my grave, but as it at an now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. M'Laxe's Living Pills. Bendes recovering my beatile, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's free. This tectioncy I give you with the greatest phenome, and hope it may do something toward making these thresholds by the property of the proper

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a most effectual remedy for

ligeation, or Cheridered liver.

Sold by all the venders of medicine in the United States, in pots and bone, 371 cents, 72 cents, and +1 30 each; and wholesale by the principal Drug Stores in the United States, and Mesers A. E. & D. Haxne, New York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 State,

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.-That No PAY-If DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT

does not immediately cure Cholers, Discentary Colic, and Smann, if used when first taken. Thousands have certified to its wonderful contactive properties. It is warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by the Druggiess throughout the United States, Dejot No. 8° Continual at Piles 28 san 50 cents.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUR CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.-This superb prepara-

tion is now universally acknowledged to be the most reliable live i existence. It never fails in its coloring process while it imports a the same time nonrishment and -lasticity to the Hair. Sold whole sale and retail, and applied at Carrandono's, No. 6 Actor Homes. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE is still the leading article, acknowledged to be the beat Dve extract for perfectly coloring the Hair the moment it is applied. Tens of thousand in all parts of the world proclaim it the only reliable Dve known. Sold or applied in nine private reems, at W. A. Bayesseton's No. 233 Breadway.

GEORGE E. La Fave, No. 26; Westminster at., is our Agent in Provincence for the cale of The Tersune.

MELLEN & Co. are our Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE in SAROEL S. Nichols is our agent for the sale of THE TRIBUXE in Burlington, Vi. H. B. PEARSON will supply our friends in CLEVELAND with THE

Mr. G. W. Pates, No. 67 Randolph at Curcago, has THE TRIBUNE L. D. CAMBELL is our Agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE IN

Mr. W. R. WATERS will supply our friends in LITTLE FALLS with

The Tributes is sutherized to resolve subscriptions and advertise-ments in. The Tributes in the cities of Pullabel Phila and Bos rox. Our friends in Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, can obtain The Tribute of H. A. Forrer & Buo, in Rock Island.

Posr-Office Dispayon.-We are indebted to some Deputy of Postmaster-General Campbell for a letter from one of our correspondents at Yorkville Post-Office, New-York County, post-marked July 5. It contained a notice of a temperance lecture by the Rev. John Miles, delivered on the 4th of July. Of course the publication of this letter now would be of no particular service to the readers of THE TRIBUNE at Yorkville or elsewhere.

The barn of Tilghman Cobb, in Bedford Co., Va., was struck by lightning on Friday, and two negroes and three horses were killed.

# New-Pork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1854.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE has now a cresistion of 115,000 THE WIFELST I BRANKE BASING A GREENING OF TWO COPIES, and is undoubted by the best advertising medium in the United States, chrediating as it does in every State in the Union, British Previnces, &c., having this transfers Farmers, Mechanics, Merchanic, Families, &c. These who wish to make their insiness known the country over, would do well to try The Westly Taisure. A minited number of advertisements are leasted at 50 cents per line,

ch insertion
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large cir-

ADVESTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribune of this week must be saided in to-day.

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING AT SARA-TOGA SPRINGS, AUG. 17, 1854.

It having been proposed that a Mass Meeting of the friends of Prohibition, he held at Marstorg. Springs, at 10 o'slock A. M., on the 17th of Aug., the undersigned most hearthy approve of the same, and exite in urging the collection and attendance of the Temper-

ance men of the State.

This sathering is not at all designed to interfere with, or satisficate the action of the Delegate Convention to be held in Auburn, on the 27th of September. It is not to nominate candidates, nor indoors those already nominated. It is simply designed for mutual inter-

those already nominated. It is simply designed for matual interchange of views on the great question of Prinibition; for making and listening to addresses from alle speakers, with a view to give a new involve to the Temperance Reform in the Empire State.

Distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting. EDW ARD C LELAVAN. C.P. WILLIAMS, J.J. CHAMPERS. WAN BURLETON, R.N. HAVENS, W.M. H. BURLETON, R.N. HAVENS, W.M. H. BURLETON, N.Y. State Temperance Society. W.M. E. DODGE, JOHN MARSH, of the Executive Com. M. Y. State Temperance Union. THOMAS E-STADEROOK, ISAIAH MENELL, AMASA MCCOV.

Executive Com. Curron League, Scrutteya County.

All papers friendly to the Temperance cause are requested to publish, and invite attention to the above call.

The Whig District Convention which met at St. Albans, Vt., yesterday, nominated Alvah Sabin for reflection to Congress.

The Board of Aldermen last night concurred in ap propriating \$100,000 to the Street and Lamp Depart

ment. Nothing else of interest was done. The Conneilmen did a large business, but none of particular importance. The building of a new City Hall was made the special order for the first day of the September session.

### CANADIAN ANNEXATION PREVENTED.

We publish in another column the act of Congress which modifies the tariff so as to carry into effect the treaty lately negotiated between Lord Elgin and Mr. Marcy, and usually described by the delusive name of Reciprocity. Our readers will remember the remarkable haste with which this bill was crowded through the two Houses just at the close of the session, it having been finally signed by the President within an hour and a half from its first introduction in the popular branch. With regard to the mode in which this astonishing dispatch was obtained, we have received some hints which render the procedure suite intelligible and show that it is more creditable to the astateness of the three Brigadiers who now, under Col Forney, rule the country, than to the perspicacity of the honorable members whom they seem to have beguiled. It appears that this result was achieved by skillfully appealing to the slave-driving feeling of the southern members and the anti-slavery or at least the northern feeling of the members from the free States. With the one the Administration no doubt argued that to confirm the treaty would to set up a safeguard against the annexation of Canada, which must otherwise be regarded as imminent from the pressing necessities of the Provinces, to which free access to our markets is an indispensable condition of all prosperity: while with the other, the same measure was held up as a great stroke of policy for the North, which would thus not only gain cheaper bread stuffs for its manufacturers, but enlarged business for its canals and railroads, at the same time that increased intercourse between the Canadas and the States could not, it was urged, fail to expedite the day when the power of the North must be increased by the accession of the thriving and congenial communities beyond the St. John and the St. Lawrence. Thus one party was made to vote for the treaty as the best means of proventing, and the other as the means of producing an nexation, while the representatives of the western farmers, most of them Democrats, were brought into the support of the measure by the party screw, which forced them also up to the point, on the ground of the necessity for doing something to satisfy the North and remove the fatal opposition which the Nebraska bill had awakend in that quarter.

It was by such agencies and motives that the Admin-

istration succeeded in carrying this measure with such remarkable unanimity, and as we say the result does more credit to the managers than the managed. As usual the northern men were those deluded and entrapped, and as far as they are personally concerned we can feel little sympathy with them either now or hereafter when the full effect of the measure they have identified themselves with is practically developed. To be taken in by such an Administration as this is a misfortune which the bystanders may bitterly regret, but can never much commiserate, for the victims caught were amply forewarned and should have had their eyes open. But for all that, it is none the less a lamentable fact that these gentlemen, sincere friends of freedom as they are, have given their votes for a treaty which opens the Provinces to nothing from this side but the products of slave labor, which weakens the free yeamanry of the northern States, and sets up a strong and high barrier against the annexation of the Canadas to the Union. Such are the facts concerning this treaty, and they cannot be got over by any sentimental considerations about the attachment which will spring up between the two countries by means of extended commercial intercourse. The people of the Canadas are as perfectly aware as they ever can be what is the value of our markets; on that point they have nothing to learn, nor any new affections to cultivate; and had this treaty been refused, on the plain and palpable ground that it did not provide for genuine reciprocity and that we could grant no other, they must presently have applied for annexation. Could they not get the benefits of the Union without assuming its burdens and enlisting in its great domestic struggle, we should soon have found them ready to come in on these terms, and to aid the free States in restoring the Government to its original subservience to freedom and true democracy. But now, led astray by the double-tongued policy of the Administration, we have granted them the benefits of the Union without requiring any obligations from them in return, and as long as that state of things endures, not one step shall we advance toward the consummation which every patriotic, free-souled American must have at heart. The Canadas will not come in on account of Slavery, as long as they have free trade with us, while their colonial relation to England prevents the free access of our manufactures to their markets. Were it not for Slavery they would have asked for admission to the Union long ago; and even with Slavery, they would ask for it now, were it impossible otherwise to obtain the advantages they have now got by this singular coalition of pro-slavery and anti-slavery statesmen. By this measure annex ation is postponed for years beyond any necessary period, and postponed by votes obtained in the manner we have indicated. And when the northern people find it necessary to bring in the Canadas, their first step must be to undo what has now been done, and

which is true and perfect. The debates on the subject in the Senate, as well as the division on the final vote having taken place in secret session, still remain inaccessible to the pub-

to refuse to the Provinces all reciprocity except that

individual Senators; but it is currently reported, and we nearly all the representatives of the free States in that body gave their voices for the treaty. including those who on other questions have well proved their fidelity to the interests of freedom. which alone are indentical with the true interests of the entire country. We trust that among these distinguished gentlemen some one will take as early occasion to explain and vindicate a course which is regarded by southern men, and we think justly so, as barring the Canadas out of the Union, and denying to the free States of the Republic the most desirable and natural increase.

### PUBLICITY TO CRIMES.

The Post and Express have toucked upon the objec tions brought against the journals for the publication of the particulars of crimes and outrages. We have so often heard the press attacked in a pseudo-moralizing strain because of the publicity it gives such events, that it is worth while to say a word on this The business of a newspaper is to record the news

-the good, the bad, and the indifferent. "Happy," says Montaigne, "is the nation whose history is "dull;" and this remark is true se far as that times of war, famine, pestilence, and public calamity generally, are infinitely fuller of exciting details, of heroic individualisms, than the serene periods of peace. The news of each day, therefore, is mainly exciting for its dark or sad events. The quiet growth of an idea, a person, a community or a crop, will be read of, if recorded, by a few; but a bom bardment, earthquake, conflagration, or aggravated crime, by many. It a newspaper left out its list of horrors it would incontinently be bankrept. Saints would find it dull, and moralists vote it a bore. The painting of the darkest side of human nature is essential to the dramatic element; and the dramatic element essential to the interest of literature. No book which the virtuous or vicious delight to read is free from the description of abominable passions; and the most popular reading is that which draws our tears in learning the depths into which poor humanity may be buried, by deserting the narrow path of rectitude. The Post well observes that the Bible, so far from ignoring crime, deals fully in its details. We may add to this that the greater the crime the more hartowing the interest of its writings, and we have only to instance that of the crucifixion. Take, too, the pre-eminent dramatic writer, Shakspeare. His most perfect tragedy, "Macbeth," is an ineffable, artistle delineation of crime from its commencement to its culmination. And all his tragedies are pictures of crimes punished, and morals, such as they were understood in his time, vindicated, So, too, not a comedy without a milder form of iniquity-some greater or less deflection from the right line of perfectability-displayed, and finally righted by what he considered poetical justice. The sublime epic of Milton, Paradise Lost, is another precious record of immense crime; distancing, in a single one of its twelve books, a whole file of a modern newspaper, so far as the details of sin go. Novels, too, all have the diabolical elements in them-not excepting Goldemith's virtuous idyl, the Vicar of Wakefield. It is, therefore, rather late in the historical day to denounce journals for doing what every author out of the exact sciences does, and what is indispensable to

But if individual murders, robberies and rapes are to be emitted from journalism, let us omit them by wholesale: let us begin for example by ignoring Slavery in the South-"the sum of all inequities"-let us pass over the slave-trade, foreign and domestic; let us also sbut our columns to wars and rumors of wars, and imply that the great powers of Europe are on Cupid and Psyche terms; let us suppose, likewise, that San Juan was not bembarded, and in fact that no great military event is now going on, and pyramids of bavoc are no longer built with human skutts. These broad generalities of crime are no more news than the particularities, and if the one be given by irresistible logic the other must.

Again, the old Greek saying, "Know thyself," applies with equal force to society as to individuals; and we cannot find out what society is doing without the dark records in question made by the newspapers. No Tacitus, Gibbon, or Macaulay equals the daily reporter of a newspaper in his particularity, and hence work of newspaper reporters, besides the fact that such reporters are indispensable to the reputations of all public men, they give the pabulum upon which most of our criminal and much of our civil code is reared. They state the philosophy of crime, by exposing all its workings, and enable the law to be adapted in spirit and detail to the required case. The best history of a country is a free press, and not the least in its criminal calendar. It condemns often when justice is dumb as well as blind; it familiarizes facts in blunt language, where stately History deals in myths, and flattery and rhetoric.

But it is a sheer falsehood to say that seciety is made worse by the publication of the details of crimes in the daily papers. It is made better. Society abounds most in crime where newspapers are wanting. The deed then is done in secret. Crime is organized as an order. Witness the Thugs of Inlia, where murdering is a part of a creed, and the head murderer invested with the sacred dignity of a Pope or Bishop. Take the bons bouchers of France, an or der of Christian murderers, as much a fact as Napoleon. Besides these combinations of villains, the private crimes are boundless. Those of a Borgia, a Henry VIII, a Louis XV, but show the crimes of so ciety. The King reflects the people.

The journals are so often denounced for that which gives vitality to literature and lessens crime by the warning of the philosophy of punition which it engenders, that this defensive word on the theme will not be inopportune.

# THE REVOLUTION OF CONTEMPT.

The burning of San Juan seems likely to prove a disastrons to the Administration, which ordered it ard is responsible for it, as the configration of Moscow was to Napoleon. It crowns and completes that revolution of scorn-to borrow Lamartine's famous expression-which the previous course of Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet had so largely set on foot, and so universally urged toward a teeming maturity. Just as the tragedy at the Russian Capital finished the career of the French usurper, and turned him down the steep and rapid slope of hopeless ruin, so the thriving commercial depôt of Central America capped the climax for Gen. Pierce and his baker's dozen of a party, and set them swiftly sliding toward that dread abyes of blundering and unprin cipled politicians, where their memory is only saved from oblivion by the perennial revival of contempt.

But we should do injustice to the heroic burners of Mescow by any further comparison of them with the burners of San Juan, just as much as to the genius and Promethean fate of Napoleon by any comparison of him with Brig. Gen. Pierce. The two events have only this in common, that they mark the downfall of two Generals, that they both were swords, and both were defeated in their base and selfish plans. But the one fell like a Titan and the catastrophe recehoes in history: the other is disgracefully self-extinguished, and ends his feeble and factitious existence by a revolution of contempt. The only real point in the parallel is the fact of a burning city in

lic, so that it is impossible to know the part taken by | fach case; but while Moscow perished heroically by the bands of her own children, San Juan have seen no contradiction of the statement, that perished piratically by the hands of Messrs. Pierce and Marcy with Mesers. Hollins and Fabeus as practicing incendiaries. Those who set the fire in the one case covered themselves with honor: those who did it in the other are saved from disgrace and punishment only by the fact that they were the tools of a higher authority, which cannot shift its responsibility upon their shoulders. Our readers will find on another page some addi-

tional documents in relation to this crowning event of Mr. Pierce's wardke and political career. They consist of a temperate and dignified history of San Juan and all its difficulties with the Transit Company prepared by the late authorities of the town, and bearing their respective signatures. Their statements differ essentially from those of the Company's agents, and of the blustering and blackguard Borland, on which, without further inquiry, our Government sent the Cyane with bombs and fire-brands on her mission of destruction and revenge; but this difference is altogether in favor of the authorities. It is impossible to weigh the representations of the two parties against each other without the conviction that the probability is entirely in favor of the truth of the papers we now publish. In the statement on the part of the town verything is consistent, and all the circumstances cohere together: while in the documents sent to Congress by Messrs. Pierce and Marcy, we are at the outset confronted by the suggestive fact that the bembarders and burners demanded sixteen thousand dollars as damages for an alleged theft, which according to their own showing deprived them of nothing but a yawl-load of flour and meal, which could not have been worth over two bundred dollars. This circumstance alone demonstrates a bad animus in their proceedings and casts suspicion upon all their allegations. The witness who is false in one point is to be disbelieved in all, and the claimant who comes before the world with such a swindle as asking sixteen thousand dollars for a boat-load of flour and corn-meal must expect nothing but universal scorn and distrust. As for what the Government must expect which enforces such a claim in the way this has been enforced, -why, let it think itself lucky if it gets off with a revolution of

One or two pregnant facts are clearly established by this new batch of documents. These are that the Transit Company had not only been compelled to acknowledge the authority of the town by the British vessel of war Express, but that American national ships had also enforced a similar recognition. by obliging its steamers to pay port duties. The Company had also voluntarily asked from the Mosquito King permission to enter the river with their steamers; and even the local representative of the United States had appealed to the magistrates of San Juan for their official aid in arresting deserters from American vessels. In the light of facts like these, the refusal to acknowledge these magistrates, either by the Company or an American Minister, becomes preposterous, and the Administration which bombarded and fired the town in consequence appears in a position which it is not necessary to characterize.

That poor and despicable animal, the cuttle fish, escapes danger by darkening and confusing the surrounding element: and on this principle the Administration seems willing to sneak from the consequences of its own act. Its official newspaper is now mighty busy in explaining and denouncing the groundlessness of the Mosquito claim to San Juan and the wickedness of British encroachments and machinations in Central America, and especially at that place. All this bluster will delude nobody. The simple fact is that the British had actually abandoned their protectorate, at least so far as the town and river were concerned. They had not only allowed, but encouraged, the growth there of an independent city with a strictly republican constitution, and a population with laws, habits, tendencies and sympathies altogether American. All that was necessary to obviate any reassertion of the objectionable protectorate, which just now The Union so bravely assaults and explodes, was to enlarge and protect that place, and quietly to encourage it in extending its influence inland, and gradually planting American civilization and laws in Central America. This, however, did not suit the Transit Company nor its various agents, Messrs. Pierce, Marcy, Borland, Fabens, and Capt. Smith. They have caused the his accuracy. Though tools may undervalue the town to be reduced to ashes, and having scarcely finthey send a disgusting organ-grinder to us with swelling declamation against wrongs that England committed half a dozen years ago, and that are at any rate of but trifling importance in comparison. Let them pluck the beam out of their own eye before setting up such a hubbub about the mote in that of their

# THE STATE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY.

The monopoly question is just now being vigorously discussed among our neighbors of Camdon and Amboy: and the immediate occasion of the discussion appears to be an edict recently addressed by its sovereign to his faithful subjects, and having reference to a matter of the smallest kind. Last spring, as it seems, the boys at Tom's River, in West Jersey, in a fit of wantonness, dressed up some rags in the form of a human body, and then hung it up, having first baptized it by the name of the railroad autocrat who rejoices in a monopoly of the power of carrying his subjects and their products to market and back again from market. After the lapse of four months, Com. Stockton succeeded in extracting from some of the doughfaces of the neighborhood a letter of applogy, to be used as a peg upon which to hang a letter in which, after landing himself, his friends and his associates in the monopoly to the skies, he has been graciously pleased to xpress his willingness that the Tom's River boys shall enjoy "the largest liberty" in reference to hanging him in effigy, or to any other species of amusement that may be agreeable to them, provided only that they continue fast and firm in their allegiance to the monopoly and himself.

That letter is now being reviewed at length in The Trenton State Gazette, in a series of articles in which not only are its motives handled without gloves, but the conduct of the monopoly Companies hid bare for the examination of the world at large, as well as that of the Commodore's subjects. The exposure is a sickening one, as may be inferred by our readers from a perusal of the following questions to which the reviewer invites the Commodore to furnish a reply:

to furnish a reply:

"Suppose A. B. & C., wealthy men, to bribe legislators into the grant of privileges at the expense of the rights of the rest of the comminty—would that be robbery!

"Suppose the privileged few to go even beyond the grant they have received, and to tax their fellow-citizens three, four, five, six, and even eight times as much as they were by law allowed to do—would that be robbery!

"Suppose them next to make false returns with a view to defraud their fellow-citizens of the pittance agreed to be paid in exchange for the forced surrender of their uncounted rights—would that be robbery!

"Suppose a part of them next to make to their associates in the monopoly privilege—holders of "stock shares"—false statements of the amount of business done, with a view to raising the price of stock, and enabling themselves to dispose of shares they had purchased—would that be robbery!

"Suppose a part of them, intrusted with the management

robbery?

"Suppose a part of them, intrusted with the management, to make contracts with themselves, by aid of which the whole amount of the overcharges went into their own breches pockets, to the exclusion of their associates—would that be robbery?

"Suppose, when these overcharges were decided to be illegal, the managers were to pass \$30,000 to the credit of their associates with a view to make them responsible for the payment of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that were required to be discorged—would that he robbers?

were required to be discorred—would that be robbery!

"Suppose they had steadily carried on their business in
the names of false companies, with "men of straw to sign

receipts: and that thus, while pocketing all the plunder, bey had relieved themselves from all the responsibilities of the business in which they were engaged—would that be robbery!"

As usual, in such cases, the monarch preserves the most guarded silence, which certainly looks like an admission that the facts as here stated are true. The monopoly and its managers are in trouble. They and it are row assailed by the press throughout the State in a manner that has not been usual, and the course that has been pursued by the managers must, as we think, lead to ruin. The Company is even now

so burthened with debt that—

"It resembles," as is said by the reviewer, "an inverted syramid, the part which should constitute the base being high in the sir, and likely at any moment to topple over and bury managers, stockbolders, and all in the rains. Under such circumstances it is that it finds itself now pledged to do sany impossible things—and with absolute certainty that the more is cone, the more will be demanded, and rightly demanded of it. So long as our people ware content to be deluded with the idea that the company paid their taxes for them, and out of the plander of foreigners. so burthened with debt thatcontent to be deiuded with the idea that the company paid their taxes for them, and out of the plander of foreigners, all went relevably well, and had the blindness of that day continued, the monopoly might possibly have continued to live on in the enjoyment of a very indifferent credit—but all is now changed. The people are now awake to the fact that under the provision of the law of 1832, that we have the continued that the continued the provision of the law of 1832, that but all is now changed. The people are now awas to the fact that under the provision of the law of 1832, that enables the confederates to tax at their pleasure all the men and merchandise that enter, and all that leave the State, they are the most beavily taxed of any in the Union; and they are now everywhere clamorous for the local roads whose construction was, as we are told, to be insured by the grant of the monopoly.

Anxious to maintain this monopoly, its managers

have found themselves obliged to appeare the people of West Jersey by the promise of numerous local roads, all leading, however, as the reviewer says, to the prison gates of Camden and Amb y." Such roads," as he continues, "never pay," and th present financial troubles of the Company-which are understood to be great-are a consequence of the present roads of that description it has already been forced to make. "What, under these circumstances." says the reviewer-

the managers are to do, is a question difficult o answer. Either way they are spent. To go forward and make these roads would be certain destructo answer. Either way they are spent. To go forward and make those roads would be certain destruction. To stop would be to call down upon their heads the vengeance of all West Jersey, and would reader it equally certain. Nothing but the pledges they have made would have prevented the clurtering of the Air Line Road, and that would have proved but the precursor of half-a-dozen others; and yet those promises cannot now be redeemed, for the Companies have not the credit to enable them to borrow the means with which to make even a single road. They are between Scylia and Charybdis, and if they escape being wrecked on the one, may calculate with absolute certainty upon being dashed to pieces on the other. Seeing these wrecked on the one, may calculate with absolute certainty upon being dashed to pieces on the other. Seeing these things, we find ourselves forced to the belief that so far from the monopoly act having tended to free the State from all danger of witnessing the bankruptcy of gigantic corporations, it was the very one required for carsing it with the single gigantic one that now totters to its fall, threatening to impoverish the widows and orphans—the poor and the rich—ef whom our letter-writer speaks."

To all this we can only say Amen! So mote it be!

A more grasping and unprincipled corporation has never existed, and the day of its downfall, which seems now to be at hand, should be hailed by every honest man in the Union. LIQUOR-SELLERS CONVICTED.

## After a tedious trial of six or seven days, a Jury has

been found in the Ninth Ward who have agreed to convict a man for selling rum without a license: The first case that has been decided is that of Wm. Mason, proprietor of a dram shop known as the Adriatic, No. 463 Hudson-st. The first Jury disagreed, although Justice Meech charged them that they could not discredit the testimony, which was positive, direct, sufficient and unimpeached. On the second trial an attempt was made, which partially succeeded, to exclude from the Jury every man who abstained from the use of liquor, or was opposed to the liquor traffic, even as conducted in the grogshops. The case was tried before Justice Wm. B. Meech of

the Third District Court. The evidence was clear and conclusive, and the main defense was the assertion that, as the Board of Excise had granted no licen es in the Ward, these who had license last year would hold over till a Board of Excise should be elected that would give license, and also that the door is wife open for every one who pleases to sell.

The Jury paid no regard to the defense, and it is understood differed only as to the amount of penalty. Four were for \$100, the extent of the jurisdiction of the Court, but after some hours' struggling yielded to the other two, and agreed upon a verdict of \$25 and costs. The parties met yesterday morning and agreed that the fourteen other cases commenced at the same time should all be decided in the same way, and judgment was rendered accordingly. The following are the persons who are thus convicted, all residents of the Ninth Ward:

William Mason, No. 463 Hadson-st.; Charles Watkins, No. 29 Carmine-st.; John Mack, No. 654 Greenwich-st.; Alexander Robertson, No. 101 Greenwich-av.; Charles No. 129 Greenwich-av.: John Murray, No. 129 Greenwich-av.; John Lawrite, No. 17 Seventh-av.; Asa F. Miller, No. 569 Hudson-st.; Arnold G. H. Brunjes, No. 172 Fourth-st.; Carsten Eagle, No. 249 Bleecker-st.; Anthony Aufenanger, No. 615 Wash-ington-st.; Heury Drogo, No. 93 Christopher st.; Frederic O-termeyer, No. 119 Christopher st.; B. McCullum, No. 635 Washington-st.; Frederic Shultz, No. 583 Washington-st.; Edward Donohoe and Peter Larkin, No. 631 Wash-ington-st. ington-st.

This is however, but the beginning of the end; sev-

eral of the above named, and others to the number of about fifty, are still under indictment. The Temperance Alliance have commenced suits against seventy others for selting without license, and fifteen or twenty for selling on Sunday. Many others are held to bail to answer indictments that may be brought, and a large number of others still are ready for the next Grand Jury. Meanwhile other trials are progressing every day, or as often as the attention of the Courts can be gained, and new complaints with new witnesses are being brought.

We are also informed that the Temperance Alliance have prepared a complaint against the Mayor and several others of the Excise Commissioners, for giving licenses illegally. This complaint was not made to the Grand Jury last week, only because no time is expected to be given by the Court this month to any but prison cases. We call attention to this matter, for we suppose that very few of the people of this City are aware of the extent, the success or the results of the efforts new being made to suppress the liquor traffic in this City.

We have the following reported majorities on Governor, which we compare with the Presidential vote MAJORITIES.

	Cove		1852.		
COUNTIES	GRIMES,	BATES	SCOTT & HALK.	Pixace.	
Jasper			47		
Iowa	100	-	19		
Polk	10	_		25	
Johnson	100	-	_	78	
Powerhiek	75	_	18		
Duluque		450	-	544	
Des Moines		125		90	
Scott		-		43	
Muscatine				13	
Linn	225	-	10		
Cedar	175		86		
Clinton		30	-	58	
Lee		400		128	
Jones				50	
Jefferson		_	59	-	
Henry		_	542		
Jackson		80		173	
Delaware		-	47		
Bremer			4.0.00	New county.	
Black Hawk.				New county.	
Louisa		122	205		
Washington	250	_	185		
Clayton	200	2	10		
Buchanan	50				
Total (24 C	0.1 2998	1085	1220	1997	
	THE STATE OF THE PARTY.			1.661	
Grimes ah	ead, 1,913	. Piero	e do., 7.		

We are indebted for some of these returns to cor-

respondents at Muscatine and Davenport, who communicate to us the Anti-Nebraska victories in their own counties, and the belief that the Anti-Nebraska party have elected Grimes for Governor and Thoringten to Congress in the IId District, together with a Legislature of the same sort; a result which would insure a Republican U. S. Senator to succeed Dodge,

and three Judges of the Supreme Court. Our Mascatine correspondent writes under date of Aug. 11:

Whether the Republicans have a majority in the General Assembly or not, it is certain that Dodge is de-feated. There were but about sixteen Dodge mea nomirated in the State and it is known that more than half of

them are defeated." Another correspondent writes thus from Daves

port, Aug. 11: "I believe, from the returns received so far, that Grimes, and perhaps Thorington, will be elected. We looked far a large unjority in the counties from which we have returns. For Hempstead and Bates, as they are the streag Democratic Counties, but we have made greater gains

than expected."

### THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

ARRANSAS. - We have nothing definite from this State, but we suppose a Pierce-Borland Logislature has been chosen. A. B. Greenwood and Albert Rust have been chosen to Congress from the let and Ild Districts. No Whig candidates were in the field. In one of the Districts an Independent was announced, but too late, doubtless, to canvass his District. Missouri .- The telegraph announces the election of six

Whigs to Congress, and one Benton Democrat, Walde P.

NORTH CAROLINA. - We have the complete vote or Governor, except from the Counties embraced in the VIIIth (Clingman's) District. Bragg is elected Governor. The Legislature will stand:

Total ...... 50 ..... 120

Two United States Senators are to be chosen by this Legislature, to succeed Messrs. Mangum and Badger, THE LATEST NEWS.

# BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

Special Dispaces to The N. Y. Tribune. SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1854-5 P. M. The number of Delegates to the Freemen's Convention already arrived is very large. Among them are PRESTON KING, JOHN JAY, Senator ROBERTSON, JOHN A. KING and Judge EMMET. Among the outsiders in town are Gov. SEWARD, Secretary LEAVEN-WORTH, DANIEL ULLMAN, and many other notables. THURLOW WEED is at home sick. Many Douglasites are looking on in hopes that some false move will be

St. Nicholas Hall has been secured for the organization at 10 o'clock to morrow morning. Should the day be fair, an out-door meeting will be held.

The hotels are all full to overflowing, but private families are making room for hundreds. Many will be obliged to seek lodgings out of the village to morrow night. I have heard of no voice raised in favor of nomi

nating a ticket at this Convention. TEN O'CLOCK-P. M.

Among the Delegates present are SILAS M. BUR-ROUGHS, Gen. Amos P. GRANGER, VIVUS W. SMITH and EDWARD DODD. The proceedings will be called to order by Jos.

BLUNT. JOHN A. KING will be temporary Chairman. Chief Justice SAVAGE is widely suggested for perma-I find on inquiry many more Delegates in favor of

nominating a ticket than I expected, but I think not a third of the whole number. About forty counties have already Delegates here.

It is probable that A. C. FLAGG will be permanent President, if here. He has not yet arrived, nor has Judge SAVAGE. SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1854-5 P. M.

Hand-bills have been issued, giving notice that the Convention will be called to order at 14 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday. There will be a mass meeting in the Grove on Thursday.

The hotels are crowded with Delegates to the Anti-Nebraska Convention, which is to be held here. The ma-

jority of them appear to be against the nominations, but neither party seem to be satisfied of their ascendancy. All the Delegates have not arrived as yet.

Ten o clock, P. M —The Convention will probably meet o-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M. Some of the Delegates are for a fusion of parties, and some are for a Central Com-

mittee to interrogate candidates and calling a State Con-vention to assemble after the 20th proxime, to select such parties as they may deem favorable to their measures. Others are for blotting out known men without distinct party organization. Among the Delegates we notice Preston King, Edward

Dodd, Horace Greeley, John Jay, the Rev. Dr. Skinner, Silas M. Burroughs, and several others of less note. Among the outsiders are the Hon. Wm. H. S is on business before Chancellor Walworth; E. W. Leavenworth, D. B. St. John, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Luther Bradish, Erastus Brooks, &c. Mr. Greeley is to speak at a Temperance meeting on the

It is expected that a Woman's Right meeting will be held here during the week.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA FROM LIV-

ERPOOL. HALIPAN TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ? Tuesday, April 15, 1854-12 o'clock. Up to the present hour, the steamer America, now fully

# CONCRESSIONAL NOMINATION

Sr. Aleass, Vr. August 15, 1854.
The Whig District Convention met in this town to-day, and nominated ALVAH SABIN for re-election to Congress.

due, with Liverpool dates of the 5th inst., has not made

her appearance off this port. The weather indicates an

FROM THE WEST. CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1954.

The returns from Missouri show the election of six Whigs to Congress. In the Sixth District, Johnson (Benton), or Pheips, the

present member, is elected. The Enquirer of this city finds fault with the telegraphic dispatch of the proceedings of the Hamilton County Democratic Convention, and says the Convention did not ntend to make nominations; that it did pass resolutions; and that Mr. Reemelin did not charge Mr. Pugh, except by insinuation, with being the leader of the Miami tribe-

The bankers here to-day decided to receive for the present the notes of the Indiana Free Banks, of the deomination of fives and upward. The citizens of Louisville voted yesterday on the propo-

sition to appropriate \$200,000 to complete the school sys-tem, and carried it by eighteen hundred majority. A woman by the name of Mrs. Woolsey was run over and killed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton rail

road, near this city.

Three men were arrested in Clay County, Mo., recently for horse stealing. In making the arrest they killed a man named Ross, when they were seized and hung by the

populace.

As the steamboat Edinburgh was sparring over Buck-horn Bar on the 5th inst., the capetan gave way and killed seven of the hands.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR DOWNS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, August 15, 1854. Ex-Senator Downs, of Louisiana, died at Crab Orchard Springs, in this State, yesterday. He had been sick for MOVEMENTS OF THE BININGER GUARD.

The Bininger Guard are to arrive to-morrow from Sandy
Hill, in the special train. They have been stopping there
with Gen. Clark and the Thirtieth Regiment, in camp.
Three companies of the Thirtieth Regiment came with
them.

FIRE AT ROXBURY, MASS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1854.

The stable of O. P. Payne, expressman, in Warren-st.

Roxbury, was set on fire early this morning and entirely
destroyed, together with five valuable horses, harness,
wagons, &c. There is no insurance.

MARINE DISASTER.

Norrolk, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1854. The schooner Echo, from New-York, bound to Satilla River, put in here to-day for repairs, having lost earls, rig-ging &c.